THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

THE DECLINATION OF GOV. WM. F. JOHN-STON OF THE AMERICAN NOMINATION.

STON OF THE AMERICAN NOMINATION.

To F. H. Rugells and S. M. Alles, Chairman and Corresponding Severary of the American National Committee.

DEAR SIRS: Patriotism demands of the American party its disapprobation of the measures of the present National Administration, as well as the defeat of those who have willingly and cheerfully indorsed and are pledged to support its foreign and domestic policy.

Its selection of agents to and their management of our affairs at other Courts has justly rendered it obnoxious to the cond-maction of the American people. When the present Aministration assumed the conduct of our domestic affairs, all causes of sectional strife had been removed, and peace and fraternal concord existed ameng the States and people of the Confederacy.

existed among the States and people of the Conterers.

With a controlling influence in all departments of Government, we are informed by the admissions and declarations of its friends and advocates, that at this moment discord, sectional strife and angry agitation, dangerous to the permanency of our cherished Union, have been brought upon the country. These evil things are justly attributuate to its action and ambition. Our character among the nations of the earth has been degraded by the authorized amouncement, on the part of its employees, that our Government was anwilling or unable to control and check the rapacious longings for the possessions of neighboring and weaker nations falsely admitted to exist among our critizens.

The revenues of the country have been devoted to

The revenues of the country have been devoted to a sustain a wasteful and extravagant administration of our affairs, while appropriations for the judicious improvement of our rivers and harbors have been resisted and refused; a Territory of the United States has been desolated and depopulated by civil broils, while within its borders laws have been enacted and others adjudged to exist, and attempted to be enforced by the Government, that are destructive of the sacred rights of a free people.

ment, that are destructive of the sacred rights of a free people.

To restore the Government to its legitimate purposes—to preserve the Union and Constitution from dissolution and destruction—to reestablish the high reputation of our country abroad for fair dealing and lust action toward other nations—to devote our surplus revenues to national improvements required for the security of commence and the safety of travel—to preserve to free labor the vast and fertile piains of Kansas in obedience to the compact of a purer and wiser generation—to abrogate anjust, tyrannical and wicked laws, and to protect the citizen against the odious doctrine of constructive judicial treason—would seem to be the dictate of rational patriotism and enlightened humanity.

To effect the entire condemnation of these monstrous To effect the entire condemnation of these monstrous
abuses and usurpations, the defeat of the nominees of
the Cincinnati Convention is an admitted necessity.

To accomplish this desirable result, united action
must be secured among the opponents of the national
Administration.

Must be seened anneasy.

Administration.

Believing that the American party, whose candidate for the Vice-Presidency I became by the action of the New-York Convention, coincides in these views, and that their candidate for the Presidency will carry them into effect, and feeling that it has heretofore made into effect, and feeling that it has heretofore made. New-York Convention, coincides in these views, and that their candidate for the Presidency will carry them into effect, and feeling that it has heretofore made every effort that the correction of these wrongs demanded of it, to secure harmony of action among the opponents of the national Administration, and convinced that it is still willing to place upon the altar of our country's welfare all its preferences for men, and knowing that in the event of success its sacrifices and exertions will be respected and regarded, and with a full knowledge that, in all its actions, it has been and will be controlled more by a desire for the public welfare than by any selfish or partisan motives, I do not heaitate to appeal to its patriotism, that "for the sake of the cause" and for the removal of all grounds of disaffection, my name may be withdrawn as a candidate for the highly important office with which the partiality of friends, undeserved on my part, has connected it. If this is done, we shall have the proud satisfaction of knowing that so far as our party could control events no cause for distraction and dissension—can be charged upon us. Should the Committee decide that it possesses no power to act in the premises, I shall consider it my duty to assume the responsibility of declaring this letter a withdrawal of my name from the list of candidates. It may be oxcused in me, so lately konored by your confidence, to venture a few words in defense of the conduct I shall pursue as an individual citizen and member of the American party. I shall vote for Col. Fremont—

1. That he is honest, capable and faithful to the

I shall vote for Col. Fremont—

1. That he is honest, capable and faithful to the

Constitution.
2. That he is the nominee of the New-York Conven

tion of the 12th of June last.
3. That he disapproves of the measures of the present National Administration.
4. That he favors the admission of Kansas as a Free

4. That he favors the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and is utterly opposed to the unjust and anti-Republican laws therein enacted and attempted to be enforced; laws and judicial decisions disgraceful to civilization and humanity, and repugnant to the great charter of American liberty.

5. That he will administer the Government with the energy and wisdom of our earlier Presidents, favoring no one section to the injury of another, and without doing violence to the interests, rights and consciences of any portion of a common country.

of any portion of a common country.

6. That, an American by birth, a Protestant by education and training, the great principles of the American party may be safely intrusted to his keeping

7. That he is the most available candidate before the people, to carry an election against the present National Administration and its mominees and platforms. Should any member of the American party consider it to be a duty to act differently in the approaching campaign, I shall hope that the fraternal feelings hitherto prevailing will hereafter unite us in the defense of American nationality, and in maintenance of the fundamental truth that our association was formed the fundamental truth that our association was formed to cherish, protect, love and venerate a common Con-stitution, a common Union, a common country and a

common God.

With sentiments of sincere regard, I am, truly, your friend and fellow-citizen,

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

AN APPEAL FOR PENNSYLVANIA

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Every Republican in the country knows that
Pennsylvania is the battle-ground, and there are many who would be glad to help the cause here if they only knew how to do so. Let all such friends invest five, or ten, or a hundred dollars, or as much as they choose, in Republican documents, and order them to be sent to Thomas Balch, corner of Wainut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia. Mr. Balch is chairman of the Cam paign Committee, and every document he receives will be sure to go where it will do good service.

Truly yours. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Merristeen, Penn., Sept. 6, 1856.

NORTHERN NEW-YORK AWAKE.

PLATTSBURGH, Sept. 12.-The last was a proud day for the Freemen of Northern New-York. No such mighty gathering has ever been seen on the borders of our beautiful lake. At least Ten Thousand Republicans have been in council. Crowds of zealous Freemen, with their wives and children, came in from all directions-Franklin, St. Lawrence, Essex and Ver-

The Hon. G. A. Simmons, the venerable, faithful and true member of Congress from this district, was selected to preside. On taking the chair, Mr. S. made a brief, but stirring speech, and introduced the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. When he appeared on the platform, the mighty throng made the welkin ring with their cheers for the noble champion of Freedom. His speech of an hour and a half was an uninterrupted stream of molten eloquence. His audience kept even stream of molten cloquence. His audience kept even pace with him in intense enthusiasm. But no such masterly and stirring speech had ever before been heard in Northern New-York. Every heart was stirred. Laughter and tears and boisterous cheers were blended, as the speaker passed from grave to gay, or from humor to invective.

C. B. Cochrane, esq., of Schenectady, followed. He is a noble speaker—strong, logical, and cloquent.

The Hon. Preston King spoke to his neighbors with the earnestness and feeling becoming one of the Yathers of the Democratic party of Northern New-York, and the foremost living representative of our beloved Silas Wright.

The work was resumed in the evening at several

beloved Silas Wright.

The work was resumed in the evening at several points. Mr. Beecher spoke to a compact audience, inside and outside of the largest room in the village; and Messrs. Olin, Viele, Potter, &c., at other points—

all to immense and enthusiastic audiences.

Finally, here "all's well!" Northera New-York will furnish 10,000 of the 50,000 which is to be given by the Empire State to Freedom and Fremont.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

-We understand that, as Mr. Burlingame finds i impossible to fulfill all the appointments made for him in Pennsylvania during this week and next, Dr. Chas. A. Phelps of Massachusetts has been induced to come to his relief. Dr. Phelps gained much credit last Winter as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He was put into that post by the "Americans," but he never forgot-as indeed, from his antecedents he hardly could—that the first duty of all Americans is, the protection of Freedom against aris-

tocratic slavebolding aggressions. Dr. Phelps is an effective orator, and we doubt not will give good satisfection wherever he speaks.

-A large and enthasiastic Fremont and Daytor Mass Meeting was held at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., on the 5th inst., at which Col. Thomas Marvi presided. Spirited and able addresses were made by the Hon. Samuel Gordon, Donald Shaw, jr., and J. R. Allaben, interspersed with good songs by the Walton Glee Club. The Fremont mon of Walton have spread their banner to the breeze from the top of a liberty pole 120 feet high. -The Rev. Dr. Storrs has announced his reading

to take the stump in behalf of Freedom and Freemont. -A forious nigger-driving journal laments that while two million copies of Sumner's speech have been put in circulation, only about a thousand copies of Butler's reply have been purchased for distribution among the

-The Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, County Judge Walworth County, is the Republican candidate in the Ist District of Wisconsin. Daniel Wells, jr., Pro-Slavery Democrat, is the present member.

-The Fillmore party have made the following

communitions in Ohio:
First District—James F. Torrence, Hamilton County.
Second District—J. Scott Harrison, Hamilton County.
Sixth District—John A. Trimble, Highland County.
Tenth District—John Moore, Ross County.
Twelfth District—James R. Stamberry, Licking County.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT-MORE OUT-

From The Baltimore Sun, Sept. 15.

The vicinity of the terrible riot of Friday night lat ton Federal Hill, has since been in a state of great excitement, and yesterday was visited by a large number of our citizens from every part of the city, and throughout the whole day the monopolizing subject of discussion was the outrages then committed. As yet there has nothing transpired which settles the question upon whom the responsibility of making the attack rests, other than the assertions of the parties concerned in it, and their respective friends; and it is a matter of doubt whether even a legal examination will succeed in placing the responsibility where it belongs, as in our efforts to obtain something relative thereto of an undoubted character for liability, we have met with persons who declare their readiness to make oath as to each party having made the assault. Since our report of Saturday morning, we have obtained the following additional names of the injured:

A German lad named Frederick Albright, aged about eleven years, whose parents reside on the Fort road, and who was following after the fishing clubs, received a ball in the right breast, which penetrated the lungs. He was taken to the house of Mr. Hawkins, where medical aid was called, but his wounds were such that it was thought he could not survive.

A young man named David Sanks received two ball wounds of a dangerous character—one in his head and another in one of his legs.

A boy named Marcellus Booze, aged about twelve years, whose parents reside in Warren street, near Light, where the fracas began, ran into an alley for safety, and while there received a shot in the right groin, causing a painful and dangerous wound.

George Lawrence, a young man, whose residence is on Montgomery, between Light and William streets, fell at the first fire, and was carried off by some of his friends. His injuries were slight.

A young man named Perry, residing on Williamson street, was shot in the arm, producing a severe but not serious flesh wound.

A lad name

street, was snot in the arm, proceeds serious flesh wound.

A lad named Kelly, whose parents reside in Henrietta street, received two shots, one in the abdomen and the other in the thigh. His condition is consided hopeless.

A man named Baker, a ship-carpenter, on Hughes, between Light and William streets, was wounded in

the stomach.

A man named Parker was shot in the breast, pro-

A man named Parker was shot in the breast, pro-ducing a slight flesh wound.

Police officer Chambers, of Locust Point, received three wounds—one in each of his arms, and another (the third) in his breast—neither of which, however, is dangerous, though of a painful character.

This swells the list of the wounded whose names we have been able to obtain to 23, while there are a num-ber of others known to be injured whose names we

on West Saratoga street, where he leaves a wife, who is blind, but no children, as formerly stated. His re-mains were taken in charge by his friends on Saturday

mains were taken in charge by his friends on Saturday morning, for interment.

At a late hour on Friday night the watch of the Southern District, by order of the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, proceeded to the residence of James C. Clark, and arrested him on the charge of having engaged in the riot, and with being particeps crimins in the murder of John Hare, as well for keeping deadly weapons concealed on his premises. He was committed by Justice Webb for a further examination. William Claysey, also charged with participating in the riot, was arrested during the same night by Officer. liam Claysey, also charged with participating in the riot, was arrested during the same night by Officer Favier, and committed to answer at Court by the same

Our information as to the condition of the wounded, up to the last evening, was to the effect that James Caulk was in a hopeless condition, from the effects of a hemorrage which had ensued. Daniel Spedden also lies in a condition which banishes all hopes of his long surviving. Young Albright was still alive, though sinking fast. John Jones and David Sank are also in a condition which affords but slight hope of their re-

The street in the neighborhood of the scene of riot presents a desolate appearance and all the houses show marks of violence. The front of the house No. 57 Warren street, in front of which John Hare was shot, shows the marks of 22 balls, two of which passed through the window. The house adjoining and that on the corner is also well perforated with bricks, shot and bullets. covery.

through the window. The house with bricks, shot and bullets.

The frame house on the south-west corner of Light and Henricita streets is completely covered with marks of stones and bricks, some of which were thrown with such force as to split the weather boarding. The rain spout shows the mark of one large bullet which passed through it.

such force as to split the weather boarding. The fain spout shows the mark of one large bullet which passed through it.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—One of the coolest and most cowardly actions lately witnessed in Baltimore, took place at 12½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in the little shop of Mrs. Seecamp, situated in Washington Hall buildings, on Plowman street, new Baltimore. There were two young men in the place at the time, partaking of refreshments with Mrs. Seecamp, her daughter, Mrs. Trevailer, and a young Genman woman, whereupon a young fellow, named Paddy O'Neil alias Lewis O'Neil, aged about 19 years, accompanied by two other young persons, approached the door, and O'Neil applied an epithet to one of the young men, and challenged him to fight, at the same time striking him a violent blow in the face. Mrs. Seecamp then advanced and expostulated with O'Neil, telling him that she would not permit such conduct in her house. O'Neil replied, stating that on the previous night, while partially asleep upon a cellar door, his opponent softly approached and broke a chair over his head, striking him two violent blows, and that he would kill him for it. At the same time he drew forth a revolver, and aiming at the young man, deliberately discharged the weapon five times. He then, followed by his companions, walked along to Baltimore street, and jumping into an omnibus on the bridge made his escape. A gentleman who witnessed the whole affair followed the coach upon the sidewalk as far as Charles street, in the hope of meeting a policeman and having the fellow arrested, but, unfortunately for the cause of law and order and the rights of citizens, was unable to meet with one, notwithstanding he is well acquainted with the entire force. He then returned to the house where the affair originated to see the damage done. It appears that not a single person was hurt, notwithstanding the pistol was loaded with rough leaden slugs. The first fire went through the coat of the young man and tore off a piece two inches squars, the second

Notors Proceedings.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning a most disgraceful riot took place at the intersection of Lexington and Eutaw streets, which created considerable excitement in that neighborhood. It appears that for some time past there has existed feelings of hatred and animosity between a number of the members of the New-Market Fire Company and an association of persons in the western section of the city, and that during an alarm of fire the latter party was running towards the fire, whereupon they came in contact with the members of the above company, and a general row took place. For a few minutes loaded muskets were discharged and dangerous missiles thrown with such force as must have resulted in the wounding of several persons, though, thus far, no case of the kind has been reported. The watch of the Western District were promptly on the ground, and the follow ng arrests were made: David Houck was arrested by Officer Bagley, charged with shooting a gun from the corner of Eutaw and Lexington streets. Justice Hayward committed him to jail for a further examination. John Gorman, Henry Vance, Joseph Keenan and George Thomas were arrested by the watch, charged with being discovered in the New Market engine-house with muskets, and for discharging the same. Gorman was released on his own security, and the others committed to jail, in default of security, to answer. James Donaldson was arrested by Officer Crewthers, charged with patrolling the street with a

horse-pistel and sword in his hand. He was also com-

horse-pistel and sword is his hand. He was also committed to jail to await a further examina. ion.

More Riotisa.—A riotous demonstration took place about 9 o'clook on Friday evening, near the intersection of Canal and Vayette streets, during which firearms were freely discharged, and blows by deadly weapons exchanged with considdrable dexterity. It appears that a party of lads, known as a juvenile Fishing Club, were parading along the showe vicinity when they were attacked by a party of grown persons who were standing upon the sidewalk, and besten. A number of young men who were at the corner of Fayette and Caroline streets, seeing the affray, randown to the place, whereapon they were cowardly assaulted and beaten. A young man named John Haupt was stabbed in three places, two wounds being inflicted under the right rib, and all of them of a serious character. A young man named Lemuel Dersey, was struck upon the left side of the face with a slung shot, and badly hurt. Haupt, previous to being stabbed was also deak a violent blow with a slung-shot. A third party, named Horner was badly beaten, also, as well as another whose name is unknown. Mr. Haupt was conveyed to the apothecary store of Mr. F. Hancock, corner of Baltimore and Caroline streets, and surgically treated by Dr. J. L. Large, who is now attending him at his residence in Ann street. He continues very low, not by Dr. J. L. Large, who is now attending him at his residence in Ann street. He continues very low, not having spoken a word up to Saturday evening. The other two wounded parties were kindly attended to by Dr. Z. L. Berger and Mr. Boone, a gentleman in the

Dastardly Outrage.—On Saturday evening last, as two aged and highly respectable ladies residing on Fayette, near Calvert street, were enjoying an evening walk about 7 o'clock, they were brutally assailed by a fiend in human shape at the corner of Charles and Fayette streets, and one of them was violently huried to the pavement, receiving in the fall a painful wound upon the head. The villain then seized the other, but some gentleman passing frightened him off before he had time to injure her. His object was doubtless robbery, and, strange to say, although some half-dozen men were soon on the ground, they made no effort to arrest him, that he might meet the punishment his villainy so richly deserves. The one thrown or knocked down was so injured that it was necessary to assist her to her residence. DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—On Saturday evening last,

VERMONT STATE FAIR-SECOND DAY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Vt., September 10, 1856. Another fine day is for us, and yet the south wind is rather strong for hooped skirts and straw hats. The tide of humanity is rushing in this morning, and the village and Fair grounds are fast filling up; but I think the multitude will find enough to eat and where to lay their heads. Thirteen cars on the Rutland, and fifteen on the Central, came in this morning filled to overflowing, and horses and wagons from the adjacent towns too numerous to mention. Mr. Meech of Shel-burne drove up to-day seventy head of cattle, of all

towns too numerous to mention. Mr. Meech of Shelburne drove up to-day seventy head of cattle, of all ages and colors, which make a fine show on the grounds. Additions, too, from other places have been made to the live stock. The great feature of the morning is the display of horses. At 10 o'clock a cavalcade was formed on the race ground, and such an exhibition of splendid horses was never witnessed in Vermont before. The course is half a mile, and the whole distance was taken up with beautiful horses, and sulkies, and some double teams. They passed round at a slow pace, and as near together as they could travel, so the reader can judge of the number. The breeding mares and their foals were placed on the ground inside the course and numbered many. The Empire State furmishes some twenty splendid horses.

The Blackhawks and Morgans make a magnificent show. The lovers of horses are having a rich feast. These noble creatures attract all eyes, and seem to be proud to show themselves before the great congregation. A large proportion are of jet black, and the others principally of a dark chestnut, with occasionally a beautiful gray and bay. Among them are found many of great speed and bottom. Outside of the inclosure are great crowds, and many astonishing sights exhibited. Even the mermaid has been captured at last and exhibited for a York shilling. And near by the tent where the woman of the sea is shown stands a mustached and tongney fellow who sells small bottles of stuff to ease the headache. Seventeen cases he cured yesterday and nine to-day, if his words are to be taken for truth. But also for this curer of headaches! The Maine Law here sadly interferes with his business. The liquid poison is hard to come at in this place, conse-Maine Law here sadly interferes with his business. The liquid poison is hard to come at in this place, conse-quently the stomach is not drugged and heads do not

Here too is exhibited a woman from Mexico. Here too is exhibited a woman from Mexico whose mother was a Root Indian and her father a bear or babboon. And yender is a fat woman on exhibition who weighs 800 pounds; and near by two living skeletons, rattlesnakes, monkies, buffaloes, and grisiy bears all the way from California. All sorts of music i heard from the tents, and negro minstrels join the chorus. On the whole, the outsiders are having a lively time, and their pocket-money is fast wasting away. Vermenters love novelty, and run after the marvelous.

away. Vermonters love is some twenty crowded cars marvelous. At one o'clock p. m., some twenty crowded cars arrived from Rutland. The crowd increases every hour, and the steamboats are landing passengers in great numbers. The engine on the last train bore along a steam musical instrument, called the Callope, I believe, which discoursed very loud and thrilling music. Crowds hurried to the depot with open cars to hear the strange music; but if they had remained up town the sounds would have been more harmonious,

town the sounds would have been more harmonious, for distance lends enchantment to such music.

The Fair grounds during the afternoon were covered with men, women, children, and other breathing creatures. The horses are going round the course like the a la., ecircle of admirers. I see no drunken persons, and all seem to be quiet and enjoying themselves. Fortunately for us, the cars slipped away in the morning and left the Rev. Mr. Beecher, who intended to have gone to Montreal, but, instead, lectured in the evening, in the Congregational Church, on the subject of the "Law of Position and Power." And such a lecture! It was rull of good things. The large church was crowded, and the people rejoiced that the speaker, for once in his life, was a little before the time. The lecture was the train was a little before the time. The lecture was an admirable finale to the second day of the Fair.

THIRD DAY.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 11, 1856. Sharp lightning, heavy thunder and copious rains last night and this morning, and the air very sultry. At 10 o'clock the wind veered westward, and the sun came out brightly. Twenty cars arrived from Rutland, and about as many from the east on the Central. The steamboats came in loaded, so that the town is full of people. The weather is now glorious-a cool breeze sweeping across the lake, and a few clouds flying overhead. The Fremont liberty pole went up yesterday, and the stars and stripes are floating from the masthead, some hundred and fifty feet above the earth. The wind sweeps the flag toward Maine, which seems to greet the news from that bright star in the East. Multitudes are wending their way to the Fair grounds, and the inclosure is fast filling up. I heard one gentleman say he had not seen but one Buchanar man, and he swore the ballot-boxes were stuffed in Maine, and a new election would be ordered That's rather funny; but such politicians must say something. True, the ballot-boxes of Maine were "stuffed" with the votes of freemost essentially

A grand cavalcade is now on the race-course, such as was never seen in Vermont before. The display of horses is grand, and numbers several hundred of the proudest and fastest horses in New-England, beside many from New-York. After the cavalcade came a trial of trotting speed, for the gratification of the lovers of these noble animals. The cation of the lovers of these noble animals. The track is surrounded by crowds anxious to witnes the sport, and the galleries (some four hundred fee long and fifty high) are filled with gazing spectators. These seats hold over three thousand, and are all filled, as they were yesterday. But not a tithe of the crowd are there, but on the ground. The Burlington Cornet Band enliven the scene with music. The "outsiders" are in high glee and form a great crowd, and the pickpockets are round, and the police are watching for a hand in. The Floral a great crown and the police are watching for a hand in. The Floral and Mechanic Halls are crowded. I have not seen a man on the ground the worse for liquor. There is excitement enough without alcoholic.

RECEPTION OF GEORGE PEABODY.-Mr. Peabody, the eminent American Banker of London, arrived this city yesterday by the steamship Atlantic. He was met on his arrival here by a Committee of Merhauts, consisting of Messrs. Tileston, Coit, Souther, Sherman, and R. Bell, and escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been engaged During the afternoon and evening the distinguished stranger was visited by a large number of his friends, and was waited on by a Committee of Merchants from Boston, consisting of Messrs. Lawrence, Whitney, Blake, Daniels, Sutton, and Abbots, who tendered him | expected.

an invitation to that city. To-day he will be visited by a deputation of Southern merchants. Mr. Peabody will remain here in quiet until Thursday, when he will visit Newport as the guest of Mr. Wetmore On his return to the city, a complimentary reception (probably a dinner) will be given him by the merchants of New-York.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF MEALTH. STOTEMENT ON BOARD OF THE STEAMSHIP AUGUSTS

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE CAPTAIN. The Commisssioners of Health met at the usual time and place yesterday, Isaac O. Barker, President in the chair; Walter F. Concklin, Secretary. The following cases, reported to the Board by the Health Officer.

cases, reported upons:

Brig African, from Clemfuegos, serived 13th inst., with sugar and molasses; cargo ordered to be discharged on highters and brought to the city; we see for remain at Quarastine.

Brig Mary Gooper, from Naevitas, with mahogany, arrived 13th inst., is allowed to proceed after being cleaned.

Brig Balance, from Goosaires on 13th inst., with logwood; ordered to discharge her cargo on lighters and send it to the city street five days.

derred to discharge her casps on lighters and sense to the city after five days.

Bark Cadet, from Bellize, Honduras, with logwood and deershins, arrived 18th inst.; detained at Quarantine five days.

Schr. Rive from Fort-au-Finnee, with logwood, arrived 18th inst. Detained eight days.

Schr. Rice from Baltimore, with wheat arrived 18th. Quarantined eight days.

Brig Gouyana from Augusturo, Venezuela, with hides, having discharged her cargo on lighters within 300 yards of the city to be shipped up the North Rives to the tanneries, now received permission to come up to the wharf and take in outward cargo.

Bed St. Mary from Marantalbo, to come up into the stream

be shipped up the North Rives to the tanneries, now received permission to come up to the wharf and take in outward cargo. Bris St. Mary from Marnacibo, to come up into the stream and discharge her cargo, but not to land hides in the city.

Bris Dunkink, from Trinidad de Cuba, ordered to remain at questatine until 20th inst.

Bark John Payson from Havana, wishes to come up to the foot of Jay street, Brooklyn, to put the vessel on the Dry Dock. Desiled.

Bark Almeda from Havana, allowed to proceed to the city on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Bris Buen Amo from Laguayra, with hides. Allowed to proceed, provided the cargo is not landed in the city.

INSPECTOR OF VESSEL. INSPECTOR OF VESSELS.

Dr. Thompson called the attention of the Commis sioners to the resolutions passed several days since by the Board relative to the Inspector of Vessels. The did not at all meet his views, and read very different! did not at all meet his views, and read very differently in the papers from what he understood them when read before the Board. In his opinion they were wholly impacticable. He understood the object of the resolutions to be to authorize the Inspectors to examine vessels coming from suspicious ports, which had been allowed stream permits, after they had reported that their cargoes were discharged, and peutioned to come to the wharves of the city. Such examinations as these were absolutely necessary. No vessel, having discharged while possessing a stream permit, should come to the wharves without having the certificate of the Inspector of Vessels that she had disshould come to the wharves without having the cer-tificate of the Inspector of Vessels that she had dis-charged her entire cargo, and had been thoroughly cleaned and furnigated. The resolutions in question prohibited any vessel from coming to the city unti-laving been examined by the Inspector, and they were impracticable and unnecessary. These resolu-tions should at once be rescinded, and others passed configure the Inspector's examinations to vessels which

were impressive the continuous and others passed confining the inspector's examinations to vessels which had been discharged under stream permit, and which then petitioned to come to the wharves. Dr. Thompson therefore moved that the resolutions in question be rescinded, and that the following be substituted:

*Resolved, That no vessel subject to Quarantine, and which has been allowed to come into the stream to discharge her cargo, shall hereafter be permitted to come to the wharves of the city, unless the Master of said vessel shall produce a certificate from the Inspector of Vessels, staing that the cargo of said vessel has been thorsughly cleaned, and that all hands on board are and have been well since the vessel has been lying in the stream.

Dr. Rockwell made some remarks upon the subject, when the motion to rescind was carried, and the substitute unanimously adopted.

when the motion to reseind was carried, and the substitate unanimously adopted.

YELLOW FEYER ON STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA.
At the meeting of the Commissioners on Saturday
last, Dr. Rockwell came in late, and apologized for
his tardiness by saying that he had been detayed by
the examination of the Purser of the steamship Augusta, who had been reported as having yellow fever, and
as having been sick with the disease on Tuesday last,
when the vessel passed the Health Officer at Quaran-This announcement produced considerable excite

tine.

This announcement produced considerable excitement in the Board. Every member was indignant at the thought that the case should have been sanuggled by the captain through Quarantine; and such seconed to be the case, for Dr. Rockwell, the Resident Physician, said that the Purser assured him that he was quite sick when he came into pert, and that the captain and crew of the Augusta were aware of it.

The Board seemed unwilling to think that the captain of one our best steamers would attempt to conceal a case of any disease, and run the risk of being visited by the severe penalties of such violations of the Health laws; yet the statement of the Purser was so positive, and under such peculiar circumstances, that the Board was disposed to place confidence in it. It was agreed at once that the vessel should be sent to Quarantine, that the Purser be removed to the Marine Hospital, and that the captain, if guilty, should be handed over to the District-Attorney.

The Health Officer accordingly wrote an order to the person having in charge the Augusta, to remove her forthwith to the Quarantine anchorage. The order was given to Mr. Wiley, Inspector of Vessels, who was told to serve it forthwith, and that if the same was not prompt'y complied with, to take the vessel at all hazards immediately to Quarantine at the expense of the vessel.

I the vessel.

Isaac O. Barker, President, said that if the facts ISAAC O. BARKER, President, said that it the lacks should prove to be as stated by Dr. Rockwell, the Board could not act too promptly and efficiently in the case. He advised that no time should be lost in placing the vessel at Quarantine and the Purser in the Marine Hospital. To aid the Inspector of vessels in this task, he sent for the Chief of the Police, who at once furnished the necessary men to enforce the order. The whole matter was thus summarily disposed of under special provisions of law enacted for such alarming The Health Officer yesterday reported to the Board.

that the steamer Augusta, on Saturiay complied with the order to remove to the quarantine anchorage—that she arrived there about 50 clock in the afternoon—that the order to remove to the quarantine anchorage—that she arrived there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon—that on her arrival the captain, mate and pilot came into his office for further orders, that he made particular in quiries of the three as to the health and condition of Ames Fisher, the purser of the Augusta, when the vessel passed quarantine on her last trip to the city—that he took the affidavit of the mate and the pilot as to the health, &c., of Fisher on his last arrival at quarantine.

The Health Officer said that the mate and pilot swoce that they had long known Fisher; that they had seen him often during the last trip of the Augusta to this city; that they saw him when the vessel arrived at Quarantine; that he was at that time on duty as usual; that they did not observe in him any signs of sickness; and that they do not believe that he was sick at all, or at any rate sick to the knowledge of the captain. The Health Officer further stated that these affidavits satisfied him that the Captain of the Augusta was guilty of no infraction of the health laws on his last arrival, and that the purser must have been mistaken in his statement to the Resident Physician, Dr. Rockwell.

The Health Officer further stated that the steamer

ment to the Resident Physician, Dr. Rockwell.

The Health Officer further stated that the steamer
Augusta, when she came to the quarantine anchorage
from the city, was laden with cargo and coal, and
ready for sen—that her passengers were on their way
in a tug from the city, expecting to go to sea that
night.

in a tug from the city, especially to go might.

The Health Officer farther says, inasmuch as the captain had been exonerated from all blame relative to the purser's sickness, and inasmuch as the vessel and passengers were ready for sea, and in his opinion, there was no good reason why they should not leave the port, he gave them the usual permit.

The Doctor added that, generally speaking, he had learned to place much confidence in the statements of commanders of steam vessels; that they were generally submissive and gentlemanity under quarantine re-

ly submissive and gentlemanly under quarantine re strictions, and willing to give a full and explicit an swer to all inquiries necessary to make. Especially he said, has this been true of the captain of the Au

The Board then adjourned till to-day.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH. BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

This body held a meeting yesterday, at which the
Health Ofheer made the usual report that no contagious or malignant fevers existed in Brooklyn. Alderman Huntley, who had been censured by a vote of the
Board for hasty language, appeared and stated that
they had no right to pass such a vote without notifying
him of their intentions, so that, if deemed expedient,
he could make an avowal, explanation or apology.
Whereupon the resolution of censure was reconsidered, he could make an avowal, explanation or significant whereupon the resolution of censure was reconstant the whole matter indefinitely postponed. FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY.

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETA.

Dr. Rothe reports Lawrence, his wife, and Ann Cogan as very ill. Frank and Mooney, slightly better.

All others convalescing, and Dr. Crane of New-Utrecht, very low during the night.

Dr. Dubois died on Saturday at 2 p. m.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

Fort Hamilton, Sept. 13, 1256—93 a. M.

MILITARY ROSPITAL.

No new cases since last report. All on sick list doing well.

J. H. Baller, M. D., U. S. Arnay.

FROM RIO JANEIRO,-Capt. Rakeman, of brig Cynthia, arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, reports that there was a rumor there about war between England and the United States, in consequence of which no cargo would be sent off to American vessels ratil the arrival of the English steamer, which was daily

SUBDUING FREEDOM IN KANSAS!

A CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE PACTA

To give in a compact and connected view the facts in relation to Kansas, we have compiled the following chronological statement of its history:

May 27, 1854.-Passage of the Kansas-Nebrask

July 24.-Emigrant Aid Society formed at Boston July 29 .- Platte County Self-defensive Organization, rmed for the purpose of "assisting in removing any and all emigrants who go there [to Kassas] under the auspices of the Northern Emigration Aid Societies." July, August .- "Pine Lodges," having the same shject in view, begin to be secretly organized through ut Missonri.

August to October .- Free-State settlers move and found the towns of Lawrence, Topeks, Boston, (now called Manhattan,) Grasshopper Falls, Pawnee and other settlements. Kickspoo, Desiphan, Atchison and other

he Missouri settled by the Pre-Slavery men. Some of both sorts establish themselves at Leaver October 6 .- Governor Reeder seaches Leavenworth October 19 .- Gov. Reeder received at Lawrence and in reply to Gen. Pomeroy's address, promises to preserve the purity of the ballot-bex, and the right of

free speech. November 15 .- A committee of citizens of Missour pretending to be citizens of Kansas, wait on Gov. Reeder to urgs an immediate election of a Territorial Legislature, to whom he declares that he will not be

dictated to by Missourians, the people of Kansas hav ing the right to manage their own affairs. November 29 .- Election of a Territorial Delegate. Or-

ganized parties of armed intruders from Missouri take pessession of the pells and return Whitfield. March, 1855 .- Gov. Reeder's proclamation for th

election of a Territorial Legislature on the 30th. March 30 .- Large parties of armed intruders fro M'sseni take possession of the Election Districts, and return as members elect such persons as they choose. One Jones, Postmaster at Weston, Mo., afterwar famous and infamous as Sheriff Jones, was very activ in these proceedings. In the IId District he held a pistol at the heads of the judges who refused to receive the Missouri votes, threatening them with instant death

if they did not resign.

April.—Several Rufflans threaten to assessing Gov. Reeder if he does not grant certificates to the members returned as elected.

The Governor grants certificates to all those against whom no petitions or affidavits were filed; but for the Districts of Lawrence, Leavenworth, and four others, as to which it was shown by witnesses that there had been illegal voting, the Governor set aside the returns and ordered new elections.

April 9 .- A proclamation issued, purporting to con from "citizens of Kansas," declaring Reeder unfit to be Governor, and appointing the 28th of April for the election by the people at Leavenworth of a proper person to be recommended to the President as his suc

April 14.-A Missouri mob destroys the press The Parkville Luminary, near the Kansas border, on the suspicion that the editors and favorable to making Kansas a Free State. April 19 .- Governor Reeder leaves for the East to

onsult with the Administration at Washington. April 30 .- Affray at Leavenworth, in which Clark is killed by McCrea, a Free-State man whom Clark had first struck with a club. McCrea, with great diffi-

culty rescued from a mob that attempts to murder

him, is placed in the Fort for safe keeping. A public meeting held at Leavenworth, at which Chief Justice Lecompte made a speech, appoints a Committee of Vigilance to "observe and report all such persons as shall by the expression of Abolition senti-ments produce disturbance to the quiet of the citizens or danger to their domestic relations;" and all such persons to be notified and made to leave the Territory. William Phillips, the law partner of McCrea, is notified but declines to go.

May 17 .- A band of Missouri Ruffians cross the river at Leavenworth, and seizing William Phillips, a respectable lawyer of that city, a native of Massachusetts, who had contested the election in his district and obtained a new one, carry him into Missouri, where they tar and feather him, ride him on a rail, and sell him at auction to a negro for one dollar. He bore himself through the whole with the greatest bravery, and returning to Leavenworth insisted on remaining there. One Franklin A. Bird, then or shortly after appointed Clerk of the U. S. Court for the District of Kansas, participated in this abduction. May 20 .- Mr. Baker of Osawattamie seized by a

body of Missourians, who threaten to hang from whom he escapes with difficulty. May 22.-New elections held at Lawrence and

Leavenworth, and other places, at which Free-State members are chosen, except at Leavenworth, where the election is again carried by a mob from Missouri. May 25.—A public meeting of the Pro-Slavery party of Leavenworth and vicinity "heartily indorses" the outrage on Mr. Phillips.

June 11.—On the eve of his departure from the

East to return to the Territory, Gov. Reeder received a letter from Secretary Marcy, charging him with ir regular proceedings in the purchase of Indian lands.

June 26 .- Having arrived in Kansas, Reeder ad dresses a letter to Secretary Marcy, denying these charges and explaining the circumstances out of which they had arisen. Reeder is soon after assaulted in his office by B.

F. Stringfellow. July 2.—The pretended Legislature assembles,

ordered by the Governor, at Pawnee, near Fort Riley in the interior of the Territory. Mr. Emory of the VIth District resigns his seat in the Council, on the ground that, having been illegally elected, this pretended Legislature of Kansas had no claim to that character. The members of the House chosen at the second election ordered by Gov. Reeder, are de prived of their seats, which are given to the Border Ruffians originally returned. July 4.—The Bogus Legislature passes an act remov-

ing the seat of government to Shawnee Mission, near the Missouri border. Gov. Reeder vetoes it as inconsistent with the organic act. The Bogus Legislature, having adopted the Missouri

Code, adjourns to meet at Shawnee Mission, close on July 16.-The Bogus Legislature reassembles at

Shawnee Mission. Gov. Reeder, on his arrival there, finds a notice from Secretary Marcy of his intended removal.

July 18 .- A bill having been passed and sent to th Governor, he vetoes it on the ground that the Assembly had no authority to change the place of sessio which the Governor was authorized by the organic act to select, and that all their subsequent proceedings

were therefore void.

July 22.-D. Houston, the only Free-State member of the Assembly, resigns his seat, on the ground that not only had the Legislature been illegally elected, but that by removing from Pawnee it had nullified

The Bogus Legislature send a memorial to Washington containing various charges against Gov. Reeder, and asking his removal. July 25.—The two Houses go into joint session and

elect the various officers for the counties into which they had divided the Territory. These officers, except Justices of the Peace and Constables, were chosen for two years or more. Many of them were residents of Missouri. The appointment of Justices of the Peace and Constables was given to Commissioners chosen by the Legislature.

July 31.—Removal of Gov. Reeder officially, as

nounced. The administration remains for a mouth in the hands of Secretary Woodson, who cooperates in all things with the Border Rufflans.

August 8.-Lecompte and one other of the Territo-

rial Judges (the third declining to give at 7 opin ecide the act removing the seat of governm." Pawnee to be constitutional; and the same day the Legislature passes an act making the town of Lecom vies

the seat of government. The opinion of these two
Judges is afterward sustained by Attorney-General Curhing. August 14 .- A Convention of the people of Kansas

essembled at Lawrence repudiates the authority of the Bogus Legislature, and recommends the election of del-egates on the 25th to meet at Big Springs Sept. 5 to consider the state of affairs. August 25 .- Election held accordingly.

August 25.—Election held accordingly.

August 30.—The Begus Legislature adjourns without day, having first passed pretended "Acts to push" ish offenses against Slave property," and "to pushe persons decoying Slaves," making it a capital offense to circulate Anti-Slavery publications, and felony to depy the right to hold slaves in the Territory; another act giving the right to vote to all persons who had paid a poll tax of one dellar, whether residents or not; another requiring all voters, officers and attorneys, to take an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law and the Acts of the Bogus Legislature; and another giving the selection of Jurors to the Sheriff. September 1.-Wilson Shannon assumes

Governor. The evening before, in a speech at Westport. Mo., he declared himself in favor of the Bogus Laws, and of Slavery in the Territory. September 5 .- A Free-State Convention held at Big Springs repudiates the laws of the Bogus Legislature,

nominates ex-Governor Reeder for Delegate to Congress, and appoints a day for holding an election, it being resolved not to vote at the election for Delegate or dered by the Bogus Legislature.

July 17. - A Convention assembled at Topeka makes arrangements for electing delegates to a Con-

vention to form a Free-State Constitution, and appoin an Executive Committee. October 1 .- Bogus election of Delegate; Whitfield

returned by 2,800 votes, polled mostly by intruders from Missonri.
October 6.—Stringfellow writes a letter to Alabama for aid. (Published soon after in The Montgomery

October 9 .- Free-State election of Delegate; Reeder returned, having about 2,400 votes; delegates elected at the same time to the Constitutional Convention. October 23 .- The Free-State Constitutional Conven

tion assembles at Topeka. October 31.-Collins, a Free-State man, murdered at Doniphan by one Patrick Loughlin, a Pro-Slavery Irishman. November 11.-The Convention complete their labor

and submit a Constitution to the people, in which the 4th of February is appointed for organizing the State movement. November 14 .- A "Law and Order" Convention is eavenworth, in which Shannon and the Territorial Judges take part, denounces the Free-State move

November 22 .- Murder of Dow by Coleman. Branson, a neighbor of Dow, arrested by "Sheriff" Jones, on a complaint sworn against him by the murderes. Coleman is rescued by a party of Free-State mea. Shannon declares Lawrence in a state of rebellion, and collects together a Missouri mob to march upon it as a "posse" to "Sheriff" Jones. A United States it as a "posse" to "Sheriff" Jones. A United States Argenal robbed to supply artillery and arms and am

munition to the mob. December 1 .- The men of Lawrence stand on the

defense. The city besieged.

December 6.-A party of the besiegers of Lawrence headed by Clark, a United States Indian Agent, shoot at and kill Thomas Barber, a Free-State man, while riding unarmed on horseback along the road. December 9 .- Treaty of Lawrence, between Shannon

and Robinson, commander of the Free-State mea.

The Border-Ruffian army retires in disgust.

December 15.—New Constitution voted upon by the people, with little interruption, except at Leaven worth, where the election is prevented, but takes place soon after at another place. Atchison writes the same day to Georgia for aid. His letter is soon

after published in The Atlanta Examiner.

December 18.—The jail at Leavenworth burned by a Pro-Slavery mob, who rescue one of their prisoners corfined in it.

December 20 .- The Territorial Register printing flice, the Free-State paper at Leavenworth, destroyed by a Missouri mob. January 17, 1856.-Election of officers un

Tepeka Constitution. Collision on that occasion at Easton between the Free-State and Pro-Slavery men. Mr. Brown is taken prisoner by the Pro-Slavery men, and killed in the most barbarous manner. January 24.—The President (who had stated in his Annual Message to Congress, December 28, that noth-

ing had occurred in Kansas to warrant his interference) sends a Special Message to Congress indomi the Bogus Legislature, and re of the Free-State Government as an act of rebellion February 4 .- A Speaker having at last been chosen

Whitfield is provisionally admitted to his seat in Congress as Territorial Delegate. Reeder contests his A new invasion from Missouri threatened to put

down the Free-State Constitution. The Executive Committee of Kansas address the Governors of several Northern States, asking for aid. Organization of the State Government

February 11 .- Proclamation of the President ouncing the State Government. February 16 .- Authority given to Shannon to .

ploy United States troops.

March 19.--The House of Representatives at Wash ington appoints an Investigating Committee to inquire into the validity of the pretended Legislature, and of

he election of Whitfield.

April -. - Buford's men and other detachmen nen from Georgia and Carolina, to the number of several hundred, begin to arrive in the country.

April 17.—The Congressional Committee arrives April 24 .- Arrests at Lawrence by " Sheriff" Jones.

Jones shot with a pistol, without a ball, probably by one of his own confederates. Pretends to be mortally April 30 .- The people of Lawrence, in public meet-

ng, repudiate any connection with or approval of the hooting of Jones. May 5.—Lecompte's charge to the Grand Jury which finds the treason indictments.

May 7.-Reeder summoned to appear before the Grand Jury. May 8.—Again summoned, and declines to attend on the ground of privilege, he being then in attend

before the Congressional Committee taking evidence to support his claims to a seat in the House. Governor Robinson, descending the Missouri River on his way East, is seized and detained by a mob at Lexington. He is afterward sent back to Kansas, where, with four others arrested on the same charge,

where, with four others arrested on the same charge, he is held a close prisoner, without bail, on a charge of treason. Reeder and Lane are also indicted, but succeed in escaping out of the Territory.

May 11.—Under pretense that the people of Lawrence had assisted Reeder in resisting his authority, Donaldson, Marshal of the Territory, summons a post and takes Buford's men into pay, and many hundre Border Ruffians as a part of it. They are armed with United States muskets, furnished by Shannon

from the militia quota of the Territory. May 14.—The people of Lawrence, as public meeting, deny the fact of the resistance which Donaldson had made the pretense for collecting an armed mob under the name of a posse.

May 19.—A Free-State man of the name of Jones

wantonly murdered by some of these ruffians at Blanton's Bridge.

May 20.-Wairants of arrest for treason issued

against Lane and others.

John Stewart murdered by some of Jones's posses.

May 21.—Lawrence submits to Donaldson, who, s

ter making certain arrests, turns over his Posse to
"Sheriff" Jones, under whose direction the ho'asi is battered and burnt, the two printing presse's destroyed.